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I. — *The Formation of Latin Substantives from Geographical Adjectives by Ellipsis.*<sup>1</sup>

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SINCE the term 'ellipsis' has become the object of not unjustified suspicion, owing to the abuse of the principle by grammarians, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a definition of the sense in which the word is here used seems to be called for. As Paul<sup>2</sup> points out, many so-called cases of ellipsis are really examples of the ἀπὸ κοινοῦ construction.

Substantives are formed from adjectives in Latin in two ways. In the case of such words as *boni* 'the good,' *consularis* 'an ex-consul,' *docta* 'a lady of culture,' *honestum* 'integrity,' there is no ellipsis of a substantive, but the meaning of the word is determined by the morphological elements of the adjective; that is to say, by the root and the suffix or suffixes which may be added to the root to express various relations and to determine the gender. Such substantives are treated with considerable fulness by Dräger, *Hist. Synt.*, I<sup>2</sup>, §§ 16–24, Nägelsbach, *Lat. Stilistik*<sup>3</sup>, §§ 21–26, and for

<sup>1</sup> For permission to use the 'Archiv-zettel' on ellipsis, on which this paper is in part based, I am indebted to my friend and teacher, Professor Edouard v. Wölfflin.

<sup>2</sup> *Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte*<sup>3</sup>, p. 289 f.

Quintilian by Hirt, *Progr. des Sophien-Gymnasiums zu Berlin*, 1890. They are not taken into consideration in the present paper.

In a second class of substantives the meaning of the new word is determined, not by its morphological elements alone, but by the meaning of an omitted substantive, which is related to the adjective as genus to species. Of such substantives Paul<sup>1</sup> says: "Wenn man hier eine Ellipse annehmen will, so ist nicht viel dagegen einzuwenden."

Just why this guarded form of statement is made, it is not easy to see, unless it be from an antipathy to the abused term, and a desire to banish it entirely from the grammarian's vocabulary. There can certainly be no question that such adjectives, when used as substantives, derive their meaning from the omitted word.

Some scholars<sup>2</sup> make a third class of such cases as *magni* (*aestimare*), *brevi* (*tempore*), *in altum* (*evehī*), and the like, on the ground that there is no consciousness of the omitted substantive, any more than there is, for example, in the English expressions 'the deep,' 'in short,' etc. Such words, however, appear to me to belong to the second of the two classes mentioned above, since their meaning must originally have been determined by the omitted word. As is well known, *magni pretii* and *brevi tempore* also occur.

The ellipsis is dictated by convenience or by necessity, to which clearness is sometimes apparently sacrificed; for while in the case of *civica* (*corona*) and *quartana* (*febris*) there is little or no room for question as to the substantive to be supplied, with *argentaria*, for example, we may think of the mine (*fodina*), of the workshop (*officina* or *taberna*), of the bank (*mensa*), or of the banking business (*ars*)<sup>3</sup>

The sacrifice of clearness is, however, only apparent, since the particular substantive which is to be supplied in each case is plainly indicated by the situation in which the word is used. Thus in English the term 'a Remington' may without danger

<sup>1</sup> *l.c.*, p. 298.

<sup>2</sup> *e.g.* Wölfflin, in *Archiv für lat. Lex. und Gramm.* IX., p. 285.

<sup>3</sup> See *A.L.L.* X., p. 234.

of misunderstanding be used under various circumstances, and in different environments, of a gun, a typewriter, a bicycle, or a picture by a well-known American artist.

Just when such a word is to be listed as a genuine substantive it is difficult exactly to determine. Paul<sup>1</sup> says: "Sobald nun die Unterstützung durch die Situation für das Verständniss entbehrlich ist, so ist auch das Wort nicht mehr als ein Adj. zu betrachten, sondern als ein wirkliches Substantivum, und es kann dann von einer Ellipse in keinem Sinne mehr die Rede sein." While this is doubtless a fair statement of the case, it must be borne in mind that even after an adjective has become a genuine substantive, the original form of adjective + substantive may nevertheless be used on stylistic or euphonic grounds, just as in English we speak now of 'the Atlantic,' now of 'the Atlantic Ocean.' Thus we find in Lactantius, *Inst.* 5, 1, 24 *ex artis oratoriae* professione, although the word *oratoria* is used as a substantive by Quintilian (2, 14, 1), and Lactantius himself in *Inst.* 3, 25, 11 *has ne oratoria* quidem ignoranda est.

This method of forming substantives from adjectives is less fully and satisfactorily treated in our handbooks. It is discussed in general by Dräger, *Hist. Synt.* I<sup>2</sup>, pp. 59-66, and Kühner, *Ausführ. Gramm.* II., p. 174 f. It was made the subject of special investigation by I. N. Ott,<sup>2</sup> who, however, gives hardly more than a bare outline of the subject. The individual words *navis* and *ars* are treated with considerable fulness by Wölfflin<sup>3</sup> and by the writer.<sup>4</sup> An especially interesting chapter, which has been particularly neglected, is that of the formation of substantives from proper adjectives; and in the present paper it is my purpose to consider one variety of such substantives; namely, those formed from geographical adjectives. Such adjectives abound in English and appear to

<sup>1</sup> *l.c.*, p. 298.

<sup>2</sup> *Die Substantivierung des lat. Adj. durch Ellipse*, prog. Rottweil, Tübingen, 1874.

<sup>3</sup> *A.L.L.* IX., p. 285 f.

<sup>4</sup> *A.L.L.* X., p. 229 f. Add Scribon. c. 200 *ex eo intelligitur quod neque chirurgia sine diaetetica nec haec sine chirurgia . . . perfici possunt*; Frag. Cens. ed. Hultsch, ix, 1 *prior est musica inventione metrica*; Interp. Iren. 2, 32, 2 *veterinaria*.

fall into two general classes. First we have adjectives which have become genuine substantives, so that their meaning is clear in any connection, and no ellipsis is thought of. The form of the word is either unchanged, as in 'china,' 'champagne,' etc., or more or less disguised, as in 'parchment,' 'peach,' 'pheasant,' 'copper.' The latter had, for the most part, if not wholly, become substantives before coming into the English language. Secondly, we have substantives formed from adjectives with which there is a more or less conscious ellipsis, the full comprehension of the meaning depending on the situation in which they are used, such as 'Remington' (gun, bicycle, etc.), 'Winchester' (rifle), 'Baldwin' (apple).

In Latin the great majority of examples belong to the latter class. I know of no substantives in Latin which were formed from adjectives before the existence of Italic as a separate tongue. It seems altogether probable that such substantives exist, but our scanty knowledge of the parent speech makes it difficult, if not impossible, to detect them. We have an example of a substantive whose form is disguised, although it is not from a proper adjective, in *bruma* for *brevissima* (*dies*). The meaning of *bruma* is clear in any connection, and with it we might class words like *magni*, *altum*, and *tempore*.<sup>1</sup> The only adjective from a geographical adjective which seems to belong here is *creta*, 'chalk,' for *creta* (*terra*), the original meaning of which was so completely lost sight of, that Plin. *N.H.* 33, 163 speaks of *cretam Eretriam*, exactly as we do of 'Dresden china.' Celsus, however, apparently with a truer feeling, has *terra Eretria* in 5, 15 and 6, 3. The word appears as a substantive in the earliest Latin, e.g. Plaut. *Aul.* 719 *qui vestitu et creta occultant sese*. The word seems not to occur in Greek,<sup>2</sup> but Diosc. 5, 171 has 'Επερπιδς (sc. γῆ). Plin. *N.H.* 35, 196 mentions *Cretae plura genera: Cimolia* (*Sarda, Umbrica, Thessalica*) *Argentaria*, etc.

Substantives of the second variety, those whose meaning depends on the situation, are very common in Latin. That

<sup>1</sup> See p. 6, above.

<sup>2</sup> Harper's *Dict. of Class Lit. and Antiq.* cites Κρητική (γῆ), but the word is not given by Liddell and Scott.

the fuller form is the earlier is seen more clearly in the case of some words than in that of others. Thus Plaut. *Bacch.* 202, *Capt.* 291, has *vas Samium*; while the Auct. ad Her. 4, 51, 64, offers the first instance of the substantive: *argentum quoque vult?* Tametsi hospites habeo . . . nos *Samis* delectabimur. Cf. Cato, *Agr.* 8, 1 *ficos Mariscas* in loco cretoso et aperto serito, and Mart. 7, 25, 8 *infanti melimela dato, fatuasque Mariscas*. But, as has already been pointed out,<sup>1</sup> even after such a word has been used as a genuine substantive, the full form may be used for emphasis, for euphony, or for some other special reason. Thus we find *Corinthia* (sc. *vasa*) used as a substantive by Cicero,<sup>2</sup> but he also has *Corinthia vasa*.<sup>3</sup> Although the use of the substantive was so early and so common,—it occurs besides in Tibull., Virg., Petr., Sen. Phil., Pliny the elder, and Martial, —Suet. *Aug.* 70, has *vasa Corinthia* in the same sentence with the substantive *Corinthia*, where the use appears to be purely stylistic. The passage reads: *Notatus est et ut pretiosae supellectilis Corinthiorumque praecipudus, et aleae indulgens. Nam et proscriptionis tempore ad statuam eius ascriptum est:*

Pater argentarius, ego Corinthiarius,

*cum existimaretur quosdam propter vasa Corinthia inter proscriptos curasse referendos.*

As regards the feeling of the Romans themselves toward such words we may cite the following passages: Quint. 8, 2, 8 item, *quod commune est et aliis nomen, intellectu alicui rei peculiariter tribuitur, ut 'urbem' Romam accipimus, et 'venales' novicios, et 'Corinthia' aera, cum sint urbes aliae quoque et venalia multa, et tam aurum et argentum quam aes Corinthium.* Charis. 1, 94, 9 K.: *praetextum quidam dici volunt, quia intelligitur vestimentum; sed consuetudo vicit, quae praetextam dicit, referens scilicet ad togam. Nam quaecumque derivantur vel mediae sunt potestatis, quovis genere dici possunt. Sumunt enim genus ab his quibus con-*

<sup>1</sup> p. 7, above.

<sup>2</sup> *Tusc. Disp.* 2, 14, 32.

<sup>3</sup> *Rosc. Am.* 46, 133; *Verr.* 2, 2, 19, 46.

iuncta sunt; ut puta Lucanicum, intelligitur pulmentum vel intestinum, et hic Lucanicus, auditur botulus vel apparatus, et haec Lucanica feminino genere, intelligitur hira.

As we see from this passage of Charisius, the same word is used with different meanings, according to the signification of the substantive which was originally understood. Sometimes the meanings are more widely different than in the cases which he cites, with or without distinction of gender. The meaning is, however, always clear from the situation. Thus we have *Africana* (sc. *ficus, fera, gallina*); *Appia* (sc. *via* or *aqua*); *Laconicum* (sc. *balneum* or *vestimentum*); *Corinthius, -a, -um* (sc. *signum, aes, cavum aedium, opus, suppellex, herba*); etc., etc. In some cases the gender determines the word to be supplied, as in *phasianus, phasiana*; see *ales* and *avis* in the Alphabetical List, p. 16; also *calciamenta* and *calceus, lacus* and *locus*. In some cases neither the gender nor the situation determines definitely which of two words is elided; see, for example, *actor* and *histrio, ostrea* and *conchyliā, palma* and *palmula, medicamentum* and *pigmentum*.

We must carefully distinguish and exclude those cases in which we have the ἀπὸ κοινοῦ construction rather than ellipsis; that is to say, when the omitted word may be supplied from the context: e.g. Varr. *R.R.* 3, 9, 1 sunt gallinae quae vocantur generum trium, villaticae et rusticae et *Africanae*; Plin. *N.H.* 34, 94 nunc praevertemur ad differentias *aeris* et mixturas. In *Cyprio* . . . ; id. 12, 15 malus *Assyria*, quam alii *Medicam* vocant. This rule applies also to those cases, especially common in Pliny's *Natural History* and in Isidore, where several successive chapters are devoted to a description of different kinds of oils, gems, fruits, and the like; see the Alphabetical List, s.v. *cepa, gemma*. We are justified in assuming ellipsis only when a word is used under such circumstances that the ἀπὸ κοινοῦ construction is absolutely excluded.

As we find *ars medendi* in Plin. *N.H.* 25, 6, in place of *medicina* (*ars*), so we sometimes find the genitive of the noun in place of the geographical adjective. Cf. Plaut. *Trin.* 549 sicut *fortunatorum* memorant *insulas* and Plin. *N.H.* 6, 202

*Fortunatas* (sc. *insulas*); Enn. ap. Cic. *Tusc. Disp.* 5, 17, 49 *Maeotis paludes* and Plin. *N.H.* 4, 75 *quartus sinus . . . Maeotis* (sc. *paludis*) *ostio finitur*; Stat. *Silv.* 4, 6, 8 *Phasidis ales* and Suet. *Vit.* 13 in hac (*patina*) . . . *phasianarum* et *pavonum cerebella . . . commiscuit*.

The order of the adjective and substantive, when both are expressed, seems to be regulated by the usual rules. A longer adjective does not of necessity precede a shorter substantive, nor do we always find the same order observed by the same writer. Cf. *aes Cyprium*, Vit. 7, 11, 1 and *Cyprium aes*, Isid. 16, 20, 2; *vasis Corinthiis*, Cic. *Rosc. Am.* 46, 133 and *Corinthiorum vasorum*, id. *Verr.* 2, 2, 19, 46; *domus Palatina*, Suet. *Dom.* 15 and *Palatina domus*, id. *Aug.* 29.

A similar ellipsis occurs in Greek, in some cases corresponding with the Latin, but in others not: e.g. *φασιανούς* (sc. *δρυθας*), *Περγαμήνη* (sc. *διφθέρα*)—*Κύπρινον* (sc. *μύρον*); cf. Latin *Cyprinum* (sc. *oleum*): *Ῥόδια* (sc. *ὑποδήματα*); cf. Lat. *Rhodia* (sc. *vitis*). I have observed no cases in which the Greek is merely transliterated, as in *musice*, *rhetorice*, *ethice*, and the like.<sup>1</sup> Silius Italicus, however, has the Greek accusative form *Magneta*; cf. Cic., *Magnetem* lapidem. See Alphabetical List, s.v. *lapis*.

In the Latin adjectives we find a great variety of suffixes: <sup>2</sup> *-o-* in *Campanus*, *Chius*, *Eretrius*, *Graecus*, *Hispanus*, etc.; *-io-* in *Cyprius*, *Dorius*, *Marcius*, *Sardius*, *Tyrius*, etc.; *-co-* in *Baeticus*, *Colchicus*, *Delphicus*, *Laconicus*, *Persicus*, etc.; *-ano-* in *Africanus*, *Abellanus*, *Cumanus*, *Formianus*, *Phasianus*; *-ino-* (*-eno-*) in *Alexandrinus*, *Brundisinus*, *Cyprinus*, *Damascenus*, *Palatinus*; *-ensi-* in *Alidensis*, *Ostiensis*, *Stratoniensis*, *Tarquiniensis*; and the following miscellaneous forms: *Atellaniolus*, *Arduennus*, *Iapyx*, *Magnes*, *Picens*.

Considering the question from the historical point of view, we find, as in the case of *navis* and *ars*, that the ellipsis is more frequent in late Latin (see the Alphabetical List, s.v.

<sup>1</sup> See *A.L.L.* X., p. 230.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Stolz, *Hist. Gr.* I. 447 Der Reichtum an suffixalen Bildungen wurde insbesondere bei der von Ländernamen abgeleiteten Adjectiven auch zur Differenzierung der Bedeutung verwendet.



*disputatio, hasta, lacus, mensa, orbis, pons, stilus, vicus, volumen*), and that it is characteristic of the colloquial idiom, and especially of poetry (see *balneum, carmen, via; heros, Iuno, lacerna, lactuca, lapis, loca, mare, mensa, palma, pons, urbs*). The permanence of the full form is somewhat greater than in the case of *navis* and *ars*, and the development of adjective into substantive can less easily be traced.

In what follows a few of the more interesting groups are treated in detail, to which are added Alphabetical Lists of the omitted words, and of the geographical substantives, which are intended to be reasonably complete. In the case of such words as *aqua, lacus, porta, tribus, vinum*, etc., with which ellipsis is common, no light would be thrown on the subject by giving a long list of examples.

In the case of most names of rivers, lakes, islands, mountains, and the like, we seem to have substantives rather than adjectives, with which *flumen* (*fluvius, amnis*), *lacus*, etc., may or may not be used as appositives. This is shown in the case of rivers by such combinations as *Rhenus flumen, Rhodanus flumen*, etc.; cf. Virg. *Aen.* 6, 234 *monte sub aërio qui nunc Misenus ab illo dicitur*. Such names were probably originally adjectives. See Delbrück, *Vergl. Syntax* I (Vol. III. of Brugmann's *Grundriss*), p. 92. They had, however, for the most part become substantives at an early period, and their use with or without *flumen*, etc., throws little light on the subject of the paper. A few examples are given in the Alphabetical List.

#### 1. *aes, vas, opus, signum, suppellex, herba.*

The adjective *Corinthius* is used with all of these words. In the passage from Quintilian which is cited above<sup>1</sup> the ellipsis of *aera* is directly postulated for *Corinthia*, but in Mart. 9, 57, 2 *non ansae veterum Corinthiorum*, we should more naturally supply *vasorum*, especially as the expression *Corinthia vasa* is of frequent occurrence.<sup>2</sup> In fact, *vasa* seems to be the more probable word in most cases; cf., however,

<sup>1</sup> p. 9.

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. 9.

Stat. *Silv.* 2, 2, 68 *aeraque* ab *Isthmiacis* auro potiora favillis, cited by Mayor on Plin. *Epist.* 3, 1, 9, where he supplies *aera* with *Corinthia*. That *opera* may sometimes be considered as a possibility is shown by Cic. *Parad.* 5, 2, 36 in pari stultitia sunt, quos signa, quos tabellae, quos *Corinthia opera* . . . delectant. When the gender is feminine, *olla* (*ollae*) is to be supplied; see the Alphabetical List, s.v. *olla*; and this word is a possibility, instead of *vasa*, when the gender is not indicated by the case form, as in *Campanis*, etc.

In the singular *aes Corinthium* appears to be used of the metal, as in the passage from Quintilian; cf. Cic. *Tusc. Disp.* 4, 14, 32 quod ingeniosi, ut *aes Corinthium* in aeruginem, sic illi in morbum . . . incidunt; *ad Att.* 2, 1, 11 Tusculanum et Pompeianum valde me delectant, nisi quod me, illum ipsum vindicem aeris alieni, *aere* non *Corinthio*, sed hoc circumforaneo abruerunt.

If it be true that *aes Corinthium* is used only of the metal, in Plin. *Epist.* 3, 6, 4 neque ullum adhuc *Corinthium* domi habeo, we must supply *signum*; cf. 3, 6, 1 ex hereditate . . . emi *Corinthium signum*. *Opus* is, however, a possibility; and Mayor supplies *aes*.

In Cic. *Verr.* 2, 2, 34, 83 we have *supellectilem* ex *aere* elegantiore, et *Deliacam* et *Corinthiam*, an example of the ἀπὸ κοινοῦ construction. *Corinthium* (*cavum aedium*) occurs in Vitruvius 6, 3, 1 ἀπὸ κοινοῦ, and *Corinthia* (sc. *herba* or *planta*) in Plin. *N.H.* 24, 157.<sup>1</sup>

Besides *aes Corinthium* we have *aes Cyprium*, whence the substantive *Cyprium*, Eng. 'copper,' in Isid. *Orig.* 16, 16, 3; cf. *Cypro*, Spart. *Carac.* 9, 5. Further *aes Campanum*, Plin. *N.H.* 34, 95, and 96; *aes Deliacum* and *Aegineticum aes*, id. 34, 8. With *vasa* we find, besides *Corinthia*, *Samia* and *Deliaca*.

Wölfflin has shown<sup>2</sup> that in Plin. *N.H.* 18, 360 atque etiam in *Campanis* venturam tempestatem praecedens suus fragor

<sup>1</sup> Cited incorrectly by Georges, *Handwörterbuch*,<sup>7</sup> as 4, 157. For the passage see Alph. List, s.v. *herba*.

<sup>2</sup> Beiträge zur lat. Lexikographie, in *Sitzungsberichte der philos.-philol. und der histor. Classe der k. bayer. Acad. d. Wiss.*, 1900; cf. *A.L.L.* XI., p. 537 f.

praedicat, the reference is not to bells, as has generally been assumed, but to vessels of Campanian bronze (sc. *vasa*). *Campana* in the sense of a bell is very late, occurring first in Ferrandus.<sup>1</sup> According to Wölfflin it is not formed by the ellipsis of a feminine substantive, but a feminine singular was formed from the neuter plural *Campana (vasa)*, just as *folia* became la feuille in French.

## 2. *ager, praedium, fundus.*

Ellipsis of *ager* occurs in Cato, *Agr.* 22, 3 *Trapetus emptus est in Suessano*; Varr. *R.R.* 3, 12, 1 *Quintus Fulvius Lippinus dicitur habere in Tarquiniensi saepa iugera quadraginta . . . etiam hoc magis in Stratonienti*; and is very common. Cic. has ex *agro Piceno*, *N.D.* 3, 30, 74; *agrum Picentem et Gallicum*, de *Sen.* 4, 11. In place of the adjective we sometimes find in poetry the name of the people. *E.g.* Hor. *Carm.* 3, 4, 21 *vester in arduos tollos Sabinos*; Ov. *Am.* 2, 16, 37 *non ego Paelignos videor celebrare salubres*.

The distinction between *ager* and *fundus* is clear from Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 3, 2, 8 *ita latum est, ut meliore iure tui soceri fundus Hirpinus sit sive ager Hirpinus*—totum enim possidet—quam meus paternus avitusque fundus Arpinas. The distinction between *praedium* and *fundus* is less obvious, and we may sometimes be in doubt which word is to be supplied. Ellipsis occurs, *e.g.*, in Auct. ad Her. 4, 50, 63 in *Tusculano* coepi insanire; Cic. *ad Att.* 2, 12, 2 *emerseram commodum ex Antiati in Appiam ad Tris Tabernas*; and very frequently. See further Cic. *ad Att.* 2, 1, 11, cited above, p. 13. Cf. *vicus*, alphabetical list, p. 23.

## 3. *apparatus, botulus, hira, intestinum, pulmentum, farcimen, venter.*

For the first five words we may refer to the passage from Charisius which is cited above.<sup>2</sup> For the last two see Gell. 16, 7, 11 *atque etiam (Laberius) in mimo, qui Saturnalia inscriptus est, 'botulum' pro farcimine appellat*; Varr. *L.L.*

<sup>1</sup> See Wölfflin, *A.L.L.* X., p. 538.

<sup>2</sup> p. 9 f.

5, 111 quod fartum intestinum crassundiis, Lucanam dicunt, quod milites a Lucanis didicerunt, ut quod Faleriis, *Faliscum ventrem*; Mart. 4, 46, 8 et Lucanica *ventre* cum *Falisco*. That *Lucanica* became a general term is seen in Mart. 13, 25, filia *Picenae* venio *Lucanica* porcae.

#### 4. *arbor, ficus, malus, malum, etc.*

Ellipsis is especially frequent, as in English, in the case of the names of trees, fruits, flowers, and kindred terms. So Plin. *N.H.* 12, 14 peregrinae et cerasi *Persicaeque* . . . dicentur inter frugiferas — Gk. *περσικόν* (*δένδρον*), Eng. peach. The word seems to have become a genuine substantive, as is shown by the form, in Colum. 9, 4, 3 arbores sunt probatissimae . . . *persici* atque piri, etc. Pliny, however, in *N.H.* 15, 45 has *persicae arbores*. Cf. 12, 15 *malus Assyria*, quam alii *Medicam* vocant; 15, 51 haec in Epiro primum provenisse argumento sunt Graeci, qui *Epirotica* vocant. *Carica* (*ficus*) appears in the familiar anecdote in Cic. *Div.* 2, 40, 84 cum M. Crassus exercitum Brundisii inponeret, quidam in portu *caricas* Cauno advectas vendens, '*Cauneas*' clamitabat — an example nearly parallel with *creta Eretria*.<sup>1</sup> The Edict of Diocletian, 6, 84, has *ficus caricas*; 6, 85 *caricae pressae*. Cf. Ov. *Fast.* 1, 185 quid vult palma sibi rugosaeque *carica*? Cato, *Agr.* 8, 1 mentions *ficos Mariscas* . . . *Africanas* et *Herculaenas*, *Socotinas*, *Tellanas*. Martial (7, 25, 8) has *Marisca* and *Chia* as substantives; so Juv. 2, 13 *Mariscas* in a derived sense.

Cato, *Agr.* 143 has *mala Scantiniana* in doliis (habeat vilica), cf. Varr. *R.R.* 1, 59, 1; Martial 13, 46 *Persica* cara (sc. *mala*), 'peaches.' *Cydonea* (sc. *mala*), 'quinces,' is found in Mart. 13, 24, and in the Latinized form *cotonia* in Varr. *R.R.* 1, 59, 1, and elsewhere. Cf. Colum. 10, 404 *Armeniisque* (sc. *malis*) . . . stipantur calathi (of the apricot). That sometimes *pomum* rather than *malum* is to be supplied is suggested by Hor. *Serm.* 2, 3, 272 *Picenis* excerpens semina *pomis* (cf. *Serm.* 2, 4, 70), and by Eng. pomegranate, *pomum*

<sup>1</sup> See p. 8.

*granatum*, also called *malum granatum* and *granatum* (sc. *malum*); *Punicum malum*, and *Punicum* (sc. *malum*). *Pomum* displaced *malum* in late Latin, doubtless because of confusion between *mālum* and *mālum* at the time when distinctions of quantity were no longer observed; cf. *ēdere* and *ēdere* (which gave place to *manducare*, Fr. *manger*). *Δαμασκηνόν* (sc. *πρῶνον*) occurs as a substantive in Greek. In Latin *Damascenum* appears to be used only as a substantive. So Plin. *N.H.* 15, 43; Mart. 5, 18, 3; Edict of Diocl. 6, 86. This view is perhaps confirmed by the fact that Colum. 10, 404 has *pruna Damasci*. See above, p. 10.

Ellipsis of *vitis* or *uva* occurs in Virg. *Ge.* 2, 102 non ego te, dis et mensis accepta secundis, transierim, *Rhodia*; Colum. 3, 2, 1 *Rhodiae, Libycae* quoque et *cerauniae* (conseri debent); Plin. *N.H.* 14, 42 *Aegia* et *Rhodia*. To speak at length of the ellipsis of *vinum* would be merely to give a catalogue of different varieties of wine; see especially Mart. 13, 106–125 and Plin. *N.H.* 14. For *herba, lactuca, nux, oleum, rosa*, etc. see the

#### ALPHABETICAL LISTS.

##### I. Elided Substantives.<sup>1</sup>

**aes**: see above, p. 12 f.

**actor** (cf. *histrion*): Liv. 7, 2, 12 eo institutum manet ut *actores Atellanarum* nec tribu moveantur et stipendia . . . faciant.

**ales** (cf. *avis, gallina, volucer*): Stat. *Silv.* 4, 6, 8 Phasidis *ales*. Petr. 93 *ales* Phasiacis petita Colchis. Lamp. *Alex.* 41, 7 nam aviaria instituerat pavonum, *fasianorum* . . . Ed. Diocl. 4, 17 *fasianus* pastus, *agrestis*.

**amnis** (*fluvius, flumen*): see above, p. 12.

**apparatus**: see above, p. 14.

**aqua**: Liv. 1, 3, 5 *fluvius Albula*, quem nunc Tiberim vocant. Ov. *Fast.* 4, 68 tanto est *Albula* pota deo. Sen. *Nat. Quaest.* 3, 20, 5 hoc minus tibi videbitur mirum, si notaveris *albulas* et fere sulphuratam aquam circa canales suos ripasque durari. Suet. *Aug.* 82. — Stat. *Silv.* 1, 3, 66 teque, per obliquum penitus quae laberis amnem, *Marcia*; cf. 1, 5, 26. Front. *de Aquaed.* 6 post annos XL quam *Appia* perducta est; etc., etc.

**arbor**: see above, p. 15.

<sup>1</sup> Words in the case of which ellipsis does not actually occur, or may be assumed to occur, are printed in Italics.

- arma** (cf. *parma, gladius*): Cic. *Phil.* 7, 6, 17 cum (M. Antonius) ornasset *Thraacidicis* comitem.
- arx** (cf. *urbs*): Virg. *Aen.* 8, 358 hanc Ianus pater, hanc Saturnus condidit *arcem*, Ianiculum huic, illi fuerat *Saturnia* nomen. Ov. *Fast.* 6, 31 a patre dicta meo quondam *Saturnia* Roma est; etc., etc.
- avis**: Plin. *N.H.* 10, 132 Phalerides in Seleucia Parthorum et in Asia aquaticarum laudatissimae, rursus *phasianae* in Colchis. . . . Suet. *Vitell.* 13 in hac (patina) scarorum iocinera, *phasianarum* et pavonum cerebella . . . commiscuit. Cf. *ales*, and see above, p. 10.
- balneum**: Cic. *ad Att.* 4, 10, 2 nostram ambulationem et *Laconicum* . . . velim invisas. *C.I.L.* X. 829.
- bestia** (or *fera*, sc. *bestia*): Varr. *L.L.* 7, 40 si ab Libya dictae essent Lucae, fortasse an pantherae quoque et leones non *Africae bestiae* dicerentur, sed Lucae. Liv. 44, 18 ludis circensibus tres *Africanas* lusisse. Plin. *Epist.* 6, 34, 3; etc., etc.
- botulus**: see above, p. 14.
- calceus** (cf. *calciamenta, solea*): Cic. *de Orat.* 1, 54 si mihi *calceos Sicyonios* attulisses, non uter.
- calciamenta**: Lucil. 3, 53 M. et pedibus laeva *Sicyonia* demit honesta. Lucr. 4, 1125 argentum et pulchra in pedibus *Sicyonia* rident. Gk. Σικωνία (sc. ὑποδήματα) Luc. *Rhet. Praec.* 15; Poll. 7, 93.
- campi**: Virg. *Ge.* 1, 38 quamvis *Elysios* miretur Graecia *campos*. Mart. 9, 51, 5 tu colis *Elysios*. Tert. *adv. Marc.* 4, 34 (47).
- canis**: Lucr. 5, 1063 inritata *canum* cum primum inmane *Molossus* mollia ricta fremunt. Hor. *Serm.* 2, 6, 114. Lucan 4, 440 venator tenet ora levis clamosa *Molossi*, *Spartanas Cretasque* ligat, nec creditur ulli silva cani. Stat. *Achil.* 1, 747 muto legit arva *Molosso* venator. Gk. Μολοσσικὸς κύων, Arist. *Thesm.* 416; cf. *Molossicus canis*, Plaut. *Capt.* 86.
- cantus**: Apul. *Met.* 10, 31 pone tergum tibicen *Dorium* canebat; 10, 32 tibiae multiforabiles *cantus Lydios* dulciter consonant.
- carmen** (cf. *cantus, versus*): Porph. in Hor. *Epist.* 2, 1, 145 per hunc, inquit, morem . . . *Fescennina* inventa sunt. Hieron. *Epist.* 130, 5 stridor Punicae linguae procacia tibi *Fescennina* cantabit.
- cavum aedium**: Varr. *L.L.* 5, 161 *Tuscanicum* dicitur a Tuscis, posteaquam illorum *cavum aedium* simulare coeperunt. Vitruv. 6, 3, 1 *cava aedium* quinque generibus sunt distincta, quorum ita figurae nominantur, *tuscanicum, corinthium*. . . . Plin. *N.H.* 35, 154 ante hanc aedem *Tuscanica* omnia in aedibus fuisse auctor est Varro.
- cepa**: Plin. *N.H.* 19, 101 *cepa* genera apud Graecos . . . *Ascalonia* ab oppido Iudaeae nominata. Isid. *Orig.* 17, 10, 13 *Ascalonia* nuncupata ex una urbium Palaestinae, quae Ascalon dicitur.
- certamen** (cf. *sacra*): Enn. ap. Cic. *de Sen.* 5, 14 sic ut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo vicit *Olympia*. Cic. *de Div.* 2, 70, 144 cursor ad *Olympia* proficisci cogitans. Schol. in Juv. 13, 98 in Elide, ubi

- athletae habent *Olympiacum certamen*. Gk. Ὀλύμπια (sc. ἱερά), Hdt. 8, 26. Ὀλυμπιακὸς ἀγών, Thuc. 1, 6.
- collis** (cf. *mons*): Mart. 12, 21, 6 nec *Capitolini collis* alumna tibi (certabit). Auct. ad Her. 4, 32, 43 ut si quis de *Tarpeio* loquens, eum *Capitolinum* nomet.
- conchyli** (cf. *ostrea*): Hor. *Epod.* 2, 49 non me *Lucrina* iuverint *conchyli*. Mart. 6, 11, 5 tu *Lucrina* voras; 12, 48, 4.
- creta** (see *terra*): Plin. *N.H.* 35, 196 est et alius *Cimoliae* usus in vestibus.
- deus** (*dea*): Ov. *Fast.* 3, 856 quam sterili terrae *Delphicus* edat opem; etc., etc. Cf. *Iuno*.
- disputatio**: Cic. *ad Att.* 15, 2, 4 quod prima *disputatio Tusculana* te confirmat, sane gaudeo; cf. *ad Att.* 15, 14, 2; *de Fato* 2, 4; *de Div.* 2, 1, 2. Lact. *Inst.* 3, 13, 4 Cicero in *Tusculanis disputationibus*; 7, 10, 9 Cicero in *Tusculanis* sensit; cf. *de Ira* 22, 2.
- domus*; see p. 11.
- fabella** (cf. *fabula*): Liv. 7, 2, 11 quae exodia postea appellata consertaque *fabellis* potissimum *Atellanis* sunt.
- fabula**: Varr. *L.L.* 7, 29 item significat in *Atellanis* aliquot Pappum senem quod Osci Casnar appellant. Gell. 16, 6, 7 Pomponius *Atellanarum* poeta.—Tert. *de Anim.* 23 per quod historias atque *Milesias* . . . recognoscunt. Charis. 1, 194, 4 K. Sisenna *Milesiarum* libro XIII . . . ita protulit. Gk. Μιλησιακά, Plut. *Crass.* 32, etc.
- farcimen**: see above, p. 14.
- fera**: see *bestia*.
- feriae**: Cic. *de Rep.* 1, 9, 14 cum P. Africanus . . . *feriis Latinis* constitisset in hortis esse . . . *Latinis* ipsis ad eum . . . venit Q. Tubero; *Planc.* 9, 23 vix iam qui carnem *Latinis* petant reperiuntur; etc., etc.
- figus**: see above, p. 15.
- fundus**: see above, p. 14. Cic. *N.D.* 3, 35, 86 quasi ego paulo ante de *fundo Formiano* P. Rutilii sim questus.
- gallina**: cf. *ales*, *avis*, and see above, p. 10. Publ. inc. 1, 6 R *gallina* tibi *Numidica*, tibi gallus spado.
- gemma**: Plin. *N.H.* 37, 151 *Callaicam* vocant e turbido callaino. Isid. *Orig.* 16, 7, 10 *Callaica* colore viridis . . . nihil iucundius aurum decet. Plin. *N.H.* 37, 181 Samothracia insula dat sui nominis (gemmam) nigram ac sine pondere, similem ligno.
- gesticulator** (cf. *actor*, *histrion*): Tert. *de Spec.* 17 de spurcitia . . . quam *Atellanus gesticulator* representat.
- gladius** (cf. *arma*): Auson. *Caes.* 18 Commodus . . . *Threcedico* princeps bella movens *gladio*.
- hasta**: Ov. *ex Pont.* 1, 7, 51 ipse suas etiam vires inhiheret Achilles: missa gravis ictus *Pelias hasta* dabat; 2, 2, 26. P.L.M. 1, 15, 177 B. terribilis quo *Pelias* ibat in hostem. (? iverat *hasta*, conj. Schrader).
- herba**: Varr. *R.R.* 1, 42 si est natura temperata terra, scribunt opus esse *medicae* sesquimodium. Virg. *Ge.* 1, 215. Gk. Μηδική πόα, Arist.

- Equit.* 606; Μηδική (sc. πῶα) Arcad. 107, 10. — Plin. *N.H.* 25, 84 Vettones in Hispania eam quae *Vettonica* dicitur in Gallia. — Plin. *N.H.* 24, 157 idem Minyada appellat et nomine alio *Corinthiam* cuius decocto in aqua suco protinus sanari ictus serpentium . . . dicit.
- heros** (?): Stat. *Theb.* 6, 467 ni frena ipsosque frementes . . . retro *Tirynthius heros* torsisset; *Silv.* 3, 3, 57 pertulit et saevi *Tirynthius* horrida regis pacta; cf. *Theb.* 5, 180.
- hira**: see above, p. 14.
- histrio** (cf. *actor, gesticulator*): Quint. 6, 3, 47 neque illa obscena quae *Atellani* e more captant. Val. Max. 2, 4, 4. Suet. *Nero* 39 Datus, *Atellanarum histrio* . . . ita demonstraverat.
- indumentum** (*vestmentum*): Amm. Marc. 24, 4, 8 non nullos fulgentes *sericis indumentis* . . . sequitur multitudo servorum.
- insulae**: see above, p. 12. *Bell. Afr.* 23, 3 Gnaeus Pompeius filius . . . classem ad *insulas Baleares* versus convertit. Cic. *ad Att.* 12, 2, 1 rumor est . . . Pompeium non comparare nec in *Balearibus* omnino esse.
- intestinum**: see above, p. 14.
- Iuno**: Cic. *de Div.* 1, 24, 48 cum columnam auream, quae esset in fano *Iunonis Laciniae*, auferre vellet (Hannibal). Liv. 23, 33, 4. Virg. *Aen.* 3, 552 attollit se diva *Lacinia* contra.
- lacerna**: Mart. 4, 28, 1 donasti tenero, Chloe, Luperco *Hispanas, Tyriasque* coccinasque; 14, 133, 1 non est lava mihi mendax, nec mutor alieno. Sic placeant *Tyriae*: me mea tinxit oris.
- lactuca**: Colum. 11, 3, 26 sunt autem complura *lactucae* genera . . . at *Cappadocia* . . . mense Februario (recte disseritur); 10, 191 *Cappadocamque* premit ferali mense Lupercus. Mart. 5, 78, 3 non deerunt tibi, si soles *προπίνειν*, viles *Cappadocae* gravesque porci.
- lacus** (cf. *palus*): Virg. *Aen.* 5, 813 tutus, quod optas, portus accedet *Averni*. See above, p. 12.
- lagona**: Mart 13, 120 de *Spoletinis* quae sunt cariola *lagonis* malueris; 6, 89, 1 cum peteret seram media iam nocte matellam . . . Panaretus, *Spoletina* data est.
- lapis**: Lucr. 6, 1046 *lapis* hic *Magnes* cum subditus esset. Cic. *de Div.* 1, 39, 86 si *Magnetem lapidem* esse dicam, qui ferrum ad se adliat. Sil. Ital. 3, 265 Aethiopes . . . qui *magneta* secant. Eng. 'magnet.' Gk. ὁ Μάγνης, ἡ Μαγνήτις λίθος, ἡ Μαγνησία λίθος, ἡ Μάγνησσα, Orph. *Lith.* 302. Tert. *adv. Marc.* 2, 10 lapidem optimum indutus es *Sardium*, topazium.
- libra**: Isid. *Orig.* 16, 25, 6 *Campana* a regione Italiae nomen accepit, ubi primum eius usus repertus est. Haec duas lances non habet.
- loca** (cf. *lacus, lucus*): Virg. *Aen.* 3, 442 ubi . . . accesseris urbem divinosque lacus et *Averna* sonantia silvis; 5, 732 *Averna* per alta congressus pete meos.
- lucus**: Virg. *Aen.* 6, 117 nocte nequiquam *lucis* Hecate praefecit *Avernus*.



**lucus**: Caes. *B.C.* 1, 25, 3 quo facilius omne *Hadriaticum mare* in potestate haberet. Liv. 5, 33, 7. Catull. 4, 6 et hoc negat minacis *Hadriatici* negare litus.—Liv. 23, 33, 2 quod proprior Italiae ac *mari* tantum *Ionio* discretus erat; 42, 48. Virg. *Aen.* 3, 211 insulae *Ionio* in magno. Ov. *Met.* 4, 534; etc., etc.

**malum** (*malus*): see above, p. 15.

**medicamentum** (cf. *pigmentum*): Sen. *Nat. Quaest.* 1, 3, 12 interest quamdiu (purpura) macerata sit, crassius *medicamentum* an aquatius traxerit. Plin. *N.H.* 35, 44.

**membrana**: Plin. *N.H.* 13, 70 idem Varro membranas Pergami tradit repertas. Hieron. *Epist.* 7, 2 rex Attalus membranas a Pergamo miserat . . . unde et *pergamenarum* nomen . . . servatum est. Io. Lyd. *de Mens.* 24 Ῥωμαῖοι τὰ μέμβρανα Περγαμηνὰ καλοῦσιν. Eng. 'parchment.'

**mensa**: Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59, 131 (praeteribo) quod *mensas Delphicas* . . . ex omnibus aedibus sacris abstulit. Mart. 12, 66, 7 argentum atque aurum non simplex *Delphica* portat. Porph. in Hor. *Serm.* 1, 6, 116 marmoream *Delphicam* significat, quae scilicet pretii non magni est.

**mons**: Cic. *ad Att.* 13, 33, 4 a ponte Mulvio Tiberim duci secundum *montes Vaticanos*. Hor. *Carm.* 1, 20, 7. Plin. *N.H.* 8, 37 bovae in tantam amplitudinem exeuntes ut . . . occisae in *Vaticano* solidus in alvo spectatus sit infans; etc.

**navis**: see *A.L.L.* IX., p. 285 f.

**nux**: Plin. *N.H.* 15, 88 ceteris quidquid est solidum est, ut in *Abellanis* et ipso nucum genere quas antea *Abellinas* patriae nomine appellabant. In Asiam Graeciamque e Ponto venerunt ideoque *Ponticae nuces* vocantur; 17, 96 Cato propagari tradit *nuces Abellanas* et *Praenestinas* (cf. Cato, *Agr.* 8, 2). Apic. 6, 228 adicies *Ponticam*.

**oleum**: Juv. 5, 86 ipse *Venafrano* piscem perfudit. Cels. 4, 6 (p. 128, 37 D.) neque inutile erit caput atonsum habere, idque irino vel *Cyprino* calido madefacere. Plin. *N.H.* 28, 109 (crocodilea) inlita ex *oleo Cyprino* molestias in facie nascentis tollit.

**olla**: *C.I.L.* VI. 2067 lampadibus incensis *Tuscanicas* contigerunt. See above, p. 13.

**opus**: Vitruv. 8, 7, 14 in *Signinis* autem *operibus* haec sunt facienda; 2, 4, 3 fluviativa vero propter macritatem inutilis *signino* . . . recipit soliditatem. Colum. 9, 1, 2 infossi lacus *Signino* consternuntur.

**orbis**: Ov. *Fast.* 4, 466 (Liber) *Eoo* dives ab orbe redit; 5, 577. Prud. *Apoth.* 608 estne deus, cuius cunas veneratus *Eous* . . . regula fercula supplex . . . offert?

**ostrea** (cf. *conchyliā*): Plin. *N.H.* 9, 168 (Sergius Orata) primus optimum saporem *ostreis Lucrinis* abiudicavit.

**palma** (cf. *palmula*): Plin. *N.H.* 23, 97 a vitibus oleisque proxima nobilitas *palmis* . . . sucum decoctarum antiqui dabant . . . ad sitim sedan-

dam, in quo usa praeferebant *Thebaicas*. Stat. *Silv.* 4, 9, 26 cartae *Thebaicaeve* caricaeve.

**palmula**: Varr. *R.R.* 2, 1, 27 non scitis *palmulas* careotas in Suria parere? Suet. *Aug.* 76 verba ipsius ex epistulis sunt: nos in essedo panem et *palmulas* gustavimus; *Claud.* 8.

**palus**: see p. 11. Lucan, 9, 153 resectum corpus Alexandri pigra *Mareotide* mergam.

**parma** (cf. *arma*): Plin. *N.H.* 33, 129 plurimumque refert concava sint et poculi modo an *parmae Threacidicae*.

**perna**: Mart. 13, 45 *Cerretana* mihi fiat vel missa licebit de Menapis.

**pigmentum** (cf. *medicamentum*): Varr. *R.R.* 3, 2, 4 nunc ubi hic vides citrum aut aurum? Num minium aut *Armenium*? Isid. *Orig.* 19, 17, 6 aliud est autem Sericum, aliud *Syricum*. Nam Sericum lana est quam Seres mittunt; *Syricum* vero *pigmentum*, quod Syri colligunt.

**planta**: see above, p. 15.

**pomum**: see above, p. 15.

**pons**: Cic. in *Cat.* 3, 2, 6 cum iam *pontem Mulvium* . . . legati ingredi inciperent. Mart. 4, 64, 33 cum sit tam prope *Mulvius*. Prud. *contr. Symm.* 1, 482 testis Christicolae ducis adventantis in urbem *Mulvius*.

**pontus**: Ov. *Trist.* 4, 4, 55 frigida me cohibent *Euxini* litora *ponti*; 4, 1, 60 dum miser *Euxini* litora laeva peto. Cic. *de Rep.* 3, 9, 15 quam multi, ut Tauri in *Axino* . . . duxerunt. Gk. ὁ Εὐξείνους. Val. Flacc. 4, 715 nec tantas iunctus *Tyrrhenus* et *Aegon* volvat aquas.

**porta**: Virg. *Aen.* 3, 351 *Scaae*que amplector limina *portae*; 2, 612. Auson. *Epit.* 15 (232) 3 hic iaceo Astyanax, *Scaeis* delectus ab altis. Varr. *R.R.* 3, 2, 6 eorum aedificia, qui habitant extra *portam Flumentanam*. Liv. 26, 10, 3 ad *portam Capenam*. Cic. in *Pis.* 23, 55 cum ego (eum) *Caelimontana* introisse dixissem, sponsione me, ni *Esquilina* introisset, homo promptus lacessivit. Juv. 3, 11 substitit ad veteres arcus madidamque *Capenam*, etc. See above, p. 12.

**portus**: Nep. *Them.* 6, 1 cum *Phalerico portu* neque magno neque bono Athenienses uterentur. Cic. *de Fin.* 5, 2, 5 noli ex me quaerere, qui in *Phalericum* etiam descenderim. Plin. *N.H.* 2, 225 quae in Aesculapi fonte Athenis mersa sunt, in *Phalerico* redduntur.

**praedium**: see above, p. 10.

**provincia**: Tac. *Hist.* 1, 78 *provinciae Baeticae* Maurorum civitates dono dedit; 1, 53 hunc invenem Galba quaestorem in *Baetica* . . . legioni praeposuit.

**pulmentum**: see above, p. 14.

**regio** (cf. *terra*): Plin. *N.H.* 4, 91 *Sarmatiae, Scythiae, Tauricae*, omnisque a Borysthene amne tractus. *C.I.L.* VIII. 619, 6 praepositus vexillationibus Ponticis apud Scythia et *Tauricam*. Vopisc. *Aurel.* 45, 2 thermas in *Transtiberina regione* facere paravit . . . forum nominis sui in *Ostiensi* ad mare fundere coepit.

**rosa**: Plin. *N.H.* 21, 16 genera eius (rosae) nostri fecere celeberrima

- Praenestinam* et *Campanam*. Addidere alii *Milesiam* . . . *Trachiniam* *Alibandicam*; etc.
- rupes**: Varr. *R.R.* 2, 1, 5 sunt etiam in Italia circum Fiscellum et *Tetricam* montes multae (caprae). Virg. *Aen.* 7, 713 qui *Tetricae* horrentis rupes . . . colunt. Sil. Ital. 8, 417 hunc . . . a *Tetrica* comitantur *rupe* cohortes.
- sacerdos**: Cic. *de Div.* 1, 19, 38 vis illa terrae, quae mentem *Pythiae* . . . concitabat. Nep. *Milt.* 1, 3; etc. Gk. *Πυθία* (*iēpeia*).
- [**sacrum**<sup>1</sup> (*sacra*): Plaut. *Mil.* 858 vos in cella vinaria *Bacchanal* facitis. Liv. 39, 18, 7 datum deinde consulibus negotium est, ut omnia *Bacchanalia* . . . deruerent.]
- saltus**: Caes. *B.C.* 1, 37, 1 celeriter *saltus Pyrenaeos* occupari iubet; 3, 19, 2. Liv. 21, 24, 1 cum reliquis copiis *Pyrenaeum* transgreditur. Plin. *N.H.* 3, 18 tropaeis quae statuebat in *Pyrenaeo*.
- scripta**: Cic. *ad Att.* 1, 20, 6 de meis *scriptis* misi ad te Graece perfectum consulatum meum . . . puto te *Latinis* meis delectari.
- sermo**: Cic. *de Off.* 2, 24, 87 (librum) quem nos . . . *e Graeco* in *Latinum* convertimus. Quint. 5, 10, 1 *Graeco* melius usuri; etc.
- signum**: *C.I.L.* VI. 750 Nonius Victor Olympius V.C.P.P. et Aur. Victor Augustus V.C.P.—tradiderunt *Persica* pri. non. April. And see above, p. 8.
- silva**: Caes. *B.G.* 5, 3, 4 in *silvam Arduennam* abditis; 6, 29, 4; 6, 31, 2. Tac. *Ann.* 3, 42 petebant saltus, quibus nomen *Arduenna*.
- solea**: Cic. *Phil.* 2, 30, 76 deinde cum calceis et toga (redii), nullis nec *Gallicis* nec lacerna. Gell. 13, 22, 1 sq. plerique requirebant cur 'soleatos' dixisset, qui *Gallicas*, non soleas, haberent. Sed Castricius . . . locutus est: omnia enim ferme id genus, quibus plantarum calces tantum infimae teguntur, cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vineta sunt, 'soleas' dixerunt, nonnumquam voce graeca 'crepidulas.' 'Gallicas' autem verbum esse opinor novum, non diu ante aetatem M. Ciceronis usurpari coeptum.
- supellex**: see above, p. 13.
- terra**: Plaut. *Truc.* 294 *creta* omne corpus intinxit tibi. Cic. *Verr.* 2, 4, 26, 58 cum Valentio eius interpreti epistula Agrigento adlata esset, casu signum iste animadvertit in *cretula*. See above, p. 8. Plin. *N.H.* 3, 14 praeter haec in *Celtica* Arcipino . . . ; etc. cf. *regio*.
- tribus**: *C.I.L.* 1, 51 C. Ovio(s) *Ouf(entina)*. Cic. *Verr.* 1, 8, 23 Q. Verrem, *Romilia*; etc. See above, p. 12.
- urbs**: Virg. *Aen.* 3, 133 muros optatae molior urbis *Pergameam*que voco. Apul. *Met.* 4, 32 *Milesiae* conditor. Auson. *Prof.* 10 (200) 38 *Burdigalae* hunc genitum transtulit ambitio *Pictonicae*que dedit (Fr. Poitiers). Paneg. Lat. 7, 1 (p. 179, 25 B) si *Flavia* Aeduum tan-

<sup>1</sup> *Bacchanal* is of course not a geographical adj. It is cited to show that *sacra* may be a possibility with *Olympia*; see *certamen*.

dem aeterno nomine nuncupata . . . commovere se funditus atque huc venire potuisset. Cf. 7, 2; 8, 14.

**vasa**: see above, p. 12 f.

**venter**: see above, p. 14.

**ventus**: Caes. *B.G.* 5, 7, 3 quod *Corus ventus* navigationem impendebat; 5, 8, 2 leni *Africo* profectus. Hor. *Carm.* 1, 3, 4 ventorumque regat pater, obstrictis aliis praeter *Iapyga*; etc.

**versus** (cf. *carmen*): Liv. 7, 2, 7 qui non, sicut ante, *Fescennino versu* similem incompositum . . . iaciebant. Cic. *de Div.* 2, 10, 25 totum omnino fatum etiam *Atellanio versu* iure mihi esse inrisum videtur. Plin. *N.H.* 15, 86 ipsae nuptialium *Fescenninorum* comites. Macr. *Sat.* 2, 4, 21 cum *Fescenninos* in eum Augustus scripsisset.

**vestimentum** (cf. *indumentum, vestis*): Plaut. *Epid.* 234 cani quoque etiam adeptumst nomen. Qui? Vocant *Laconicum*. Lucr. 4, 1130 interdum (bene parta patrum) in pallam atque *Alidensia Ciaeque* vertunt. Tert. *de Poen.* 11 num ergo in coccino et *Tyrio* pro delicatis supplicare nos decet? *de Cult. Fem.* 2, 13 vestite vos *serico* prohibetis. Prop. 1, 14, 22 quid relevent variis *serica* textilibus. Isid. *Orig.* 19, 17, 6 (see *pigmentum*). Gk. τὸ σθηρικόν (sc. *vῆμα*).

**vestis**: Plin. *N.H.* 8, 196 pictas *vestes* iam apud Homerum fuisse, unde triumphales natae. Acu facere id Phryges invenerunt, ideoque *Phrygioniae* appellatae sunt. Tac. *Ann.* 2, 33, 1 decretum ne *vestis Serica* viros foedaret. Tert. *de Res. Carn.* 27 non *subsericant* utique, nec pallium, sed carnem volens accipi. Mart. 14, 127 haec tibi turbato *Canusina* simillima mulso munus erit. Cypr. *Act. Proc.* 5 (p. cxiii H.) cum se *Dalmatica* expoliasset et . . . in linea stetit.

**via**: Galba ap. Cic. *ad Fam.* 10, 30, 4 in ipsa *Aemilia* diu pugnatum est. Cic. *ad Att.* 2, 12, 2 emereram ex Antiati in *Appiam* ad Tris Tabernas; etc. See above, p. 12.

**vicus**: Auson. *Epist.* 5 (394) 36 villa *Lucani-* mox potieris *aco*<sup>1</sup>; 22 (414) praef. qui apud *Hebromagum*<sup>1</sup> conditis mercibus immature periclitatur expelli; 22 (415) 42 iam iam Perusina et Saguntina fame *Lucaniacum* liberet; cf. 22 (414) 35 *Hebromagum tuam*.

**vinum**: Hor. *Carm.* 1, 27, 9 vultis serveri me quoque sumere partem *Falerni*? etc., etc. See above, p. 16.

**vitis**: see above, p. 16.

**volucer** (cf. *ales, avis*): Mort. 13, 45 *Libycae* nobis *volucres* et *Phasides* essent, acciperes.

**volumen**: Hieron. *adv. Pelag.* 2, 24 Isaias iuxta *Hebraicum* plorat, et dicit.

<sup>1</sup> Apparently not in Lewis and Short, Georges, or Forcellini-De Vit.

II. *Geographical Adjectives*.<sup>1</sup>

Abellana nux.	Cerretana (perna).
Aegineticum aes.	Cimolia (creta).
Aegia (vitis).	Collina (porta).
Aegon (pontus?).	Cotonium (malum).
Aemilia (via).	Corinthia (herba, supellex).
Africa bestia.	Corinthium (vas, opus, signum).
Africana (bestia or fera), ficus, gallina.	Corus ventus.
Africus (ventus).	Creta (terra).
Alabandica rosa.	Cydoneum (malum).
Albula (aqua).	Cyprinum (oleum).
Alidense (vestimentum).	Cyprium (aes).
Antias (praedium or fundus).	Cyprum (aes).
Appia (aqua, via).	Deliacum aes, supellex.
Arduenna (silva).	Delmatica (vestis).
Armenium (pigmentum or medicamentum).	Delphica (mensis).
Armeniacum (malum).	Delphicus (deus).
Ascalonia (cepa).	Dorius (cantus).
Assyria malus.	Elysii (campi).
Atellana (fabula, fabella).	Epirotica malus.
Atellanus (actor, histrio, versus), gesticulator.	Esquilina (porta).
Avellana, see Abellana.	Euxinus (pontus).
Avernus (lacus, locus), lucus.	Falernum (vinum).
Axinus (pontus).	Faliscus (venter).
[Bacchanal (sacrum)].	Fasianus, see Phasianus.
Baetica (provincia, regio).	Fescenninum (carmen).
Baleares (insulae).	Fescenninus (versus).
Caelimontana (porta).	Flavia (urbs).
Callaica (gemma).	Flumentana (porta).
Campana (libra), rosa.	Formianus fundus.
Campanum (vas), aes.	Fortunatae (insulae).
Canusina (vestis).	Gallica (solea).
Capitolinus (collis).	Gallicus ager.
Cappadoca (lactuca).	Graecus (sermo).
Cappadocia lactuca.	Hadriaticum (mare).
Carica (ficus).	Hebraiacum (volumen).
Caunea (ficus).	Hebromagus (vici ?).
Cea (vestis).	Herculanea ficus.
Celtica (terra).	Hirpinus (ager, fundus).
	Hispana (lacerna).
	Iapyx (ventus).

<sup>1</sup> In this list a few adjectives are given which are not cited in the preceding one. In such cases reference is made to the passages in which they occur.

- Ionium (mare).  
 Lacinia (Iuno).  
 Laconicum (balneum, vestimentum).  
 Latina (scripta).  
 Latinae (feriae).  
 Latinus (sermo).  
 Libyca (vitis, volucer).  
 Lucaniacus (vicus?).  
 Lucanica (hira).  
 Lucanicum (intestinum, pulmentum).  
 Lucanicus (botulus, apparatus).  
 Lûcrina (conchylia, ostrea).  
 Lydius (cantus).  
 Maeotis (palus).  
 Magnes (lapis).  
 Marcia (aqua).  
 Mareotis (palus).  
 Marisca (ficus).  
 Medica (herba), malus.  
 Milesia (fabula, urbs), rosa.  
 Molossicus canis.  
 Molossus (canis).  
 Mulvius (pons).  
 Numidica gallina.  
 Olympicum certamen.  
 Olympium (certamen).  
 Ostiensis regio.  
 Oufentina (tribus).  
 Palatina domus.  
 Pelias (hasta).  
 Pergamea urbs.  
 Pergamenum (membranum).  
 Persica (malus).  
 Persicum (malum, signum).  
 Phalaricus (portus).  
 Phasiana (avis).  
 Phasianus (ales).  
 Phrygionia vestis.  
 Picens ager.  
 Picenus ager.  
 Pictonica (urbs).  
 Pontica (nux).  
 Praenestina rosa.  
 Punicum (malum).  
 Pyrenaeus (saltus).  
 Pythia (sacerdos).  
 Rhodia (vitis).  
 Romilia (tribus).  
 Salsulae (aquae), Mela 2, 5, 7.  
 Samia (terra). Plin. *N.H.* 35, 194.  
 Samium (vas).  
 Samothracia (gemma).  
 Sarda (cimolia).  
 Sardius (lapis).  
 Sarmatia (regio).  
 Saturnia (arx).  
 Scaee (portae).  
 Scantinianum malum.  
 Scythia (regio).  
 Selinusina (terra), Plin. *N.H.* 35, 194.  
 Serica (vestis).  
 Sericum (vestimentum, indumentum).  
 Sicyonia (calciamenta).  
 Sicyonius calceus.  
 Signinum (opus).  
 Socotina ficus.  
 Spartanus canis.  
 Spoletina (lagona).  
 Stratoniensis (ager).  
 Suessanus (ager).  
 Syria palmula.  
 Syricum (pigmentum).  
 Tarpeius (mons).  
 Tarquiniensis (ager).  
 Taurica (regio).  
 Tellana ficus.  
 Tetrica (rupes).  
 Thebaica (palma).  
 Thessalica (cimolia).  
 Thraecidica (arma).  
 Tiburs (ager), Cic. *de Orat.* 2, 55.  
 Tirynthius (heros).  
 Trachinia rosa.  
 Transtiberina regio.  
 Tuscanica (olla).  
 Tuscanicum (cavum aedium).

Tusculana (disputatio).

Tusculanus (ager), Plin. *N.H.* 2,

211.

Tyria (lacerna).

Tyrium (vestimentum).

Tyrrhenus (pontus?).

Umbrica (cimolia).

Vaticanus (mons).

Venafranum (oleum).

Vettonica herba.